

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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VOLUME XLI--NUMBER 306.

## IT IS UNCERTAIN

That the Sherman Act will be Unconditionally Repealed,

AS THE SENATE IS BADLY MIXED,

And No One Knows what will Finally be Evolved.

WORKING AT CROSS PURPOSES.

The Two Houses Cannot Come Together, and it Looks Like a Compromise Measure will Have to be Adopted—Senator Vest Makes a Bi-Metallic Speech—Senator Voorhees Introduces a Bill to Coin the Silver Bullion in the Treasury into Dollars to Increase the Currency—Secretary Carlisle Recommends Its Passage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14.—The silver fight is progressing slowly in the two houses of Congress and threatens to assume such a stubborn shape as to preclude the possibility of definite action for weeks to come. While a monotonous debate over the question of free coinage or repeal is progressing in the house with no prospect of a vote until two weeks from to-day, the indications are that the senate will devote its first legislative action to entirely another remedy for the financial situation—that of permitting national banks to issue currency to the full par value of their United States bonds on deposit in the treasury. Thus, the two bodies will be working somewhat at cross purposes, and out of the complications to ensue no one knows what will be finally evolved.

The developments in the senate to-day were decidedly discouraging to those who have hoped for an unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. The introduction by Senator Voorhees of the increased currency bill, and its reference to the committee of which he is chairman, indicates that the finance committee will first seek relief in recommending the issue of national bank notes to the par value of bonds deposited, and that the question of free coinage and repeal of the Sherman act will be relegated to the rear for future consideration. Later in the day, when Senator Vest affirmed his allegiance to bi-metalism, and spoke against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, the repealing men found greater cause for disappointment. Senator Hill, who has already introduced a bill piling the government to the doctrine of bi-metalism, showed his willingness to meet the issue at once by to-day presenting a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that no legislation other than legislation pertaining to the finances shall be considered at the present extra session. Indeed all the developments of the day were such as to discourage those who have so proudly hoped for an early repeal, and none but the most sanguine can to-night see any hope for action by the senate providing for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman purchasing law.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

When the senate met an avalanche of petitions were presented and referred. Some prayed for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law—some conditionally and others unconditionally—quite as many against the repeal, several for the free use of silver as legal tender in the United States, and for the appointment of a commission to consider an adequate plan of currency, and some for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Perkins (Republican, Cal.) made his debut in the senate with the presentation of various memorials from the San Francisco chamber of commerce for the enactment of a substitute for the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act, for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, and in favor of the Nicaragua canal.

At this point the national bank note bill was introduced by Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee. It reads as follows:

"Be it enacted, etc., that upon any deposit already or hereafter made of any United States bonds bearing interest in the manner required by law, any national banking association which has or shall hereafter make the same, shall be entitled to receive from the comptroller of the currency circulating notes of different denominations in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, not exceeding in the whole amount in circulating notes thus issued, the par value of the bonds deposited; provided that at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in as its capital stock."

CARLISLE'S RECOMMENDATION.

Accompanying the bill was the following letter from Secretary Carlisle:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1893.

My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 10th inst., inclosing form of bill, to provide for the issuing of circulating notes to national banks, and asking the views of the secretary of the treasury as to the advisability of its passage, is received. The enactment of such a law as proposed would enable the national banks to issue and put in circulation at once on bonds already deposited with the treasury of the United States, about \$9,000,000 in currency in addition to the amount now authorized; and this, in my opinion, would afford a very considerable measure of relief to the country under existing circumstances. I therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

Respectfully yours,  
J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon), gave notice of an amendment offered to a joint resolution to maintain the parity of gold and silver. The amendment after a long preamble declares it to be the sense of Congress that no change can be made in the tariff laws during the Fifty-third Congress.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Missouri), introduced a bill for the coinage of silver bullion in the treasury, saying that it had been sent to him from New York,

and that it met his partial approval. It provides that (after setting aside in coin and bullion as a reserve such amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July, 1890, as shall equal the coinage value, the aggregate sum of the treasury notes authorized by that act) all the remainder of such bullion shall be deemed available for the issue of silver certificates; such remainder or surplus bullion shall be coined into standard silver dollars and such dollars shall be used for the redemption of silver certificates as now required by law. This shall not be deemed to alter, or amend the provision of July, 1890.

The second section provides that national banking associations shall be entitled to receive circulating notes to the value at par, of United States bonds on deposit, not, however, to exceed the amount of capital stock actually paid in. The bill was read and referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Hill (Dem. New York), here offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that no legislation pertaining to the finances shall be considered at the present extraordinary session of Congress. He asked that the resolution lie on the table for the present.

### A FREE SILVER ARTICLE.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nevada) sent to the clerk's desk to have read an article from the New York Recorder headed "Give us free silver." After a portion of the article had been read objection to its further reading was made by Senators Hoar and Hawley, and the article was ordered printed as a document. Mr. Stewart remarking that the Recorder was the first great paper in the city of New York that had said a word against the annihilation and destruction of half the money of the country and that that showed either the sentiment of New York on the subject of silver was changing or that the Recorder was a very brave paper.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) gave notice that he would to-morrow call upon the resolution as to the Montana senatorial case, and would after Wednesday press it to a conclusion, to the exclusion of all other business.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Missouri) called up the resolution offered by him last Tuesday, favoring bi-metalism and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal; but maintaining their parity.

Before beginning his speech in support of the resolution, Mr. Vest had read the declarations in the Republican and Democratic platforms on the subject of silver in order to show that both parties were practically agreed on that question. He said that it was time for the people of the United States to know whether politics were a juggle and a fraud or whether the solemn declaration of parties was worthy the confidence of a free people.

Taking up the Sherman act, Mr. Vest spoke of it as a houseless and homeless legislative dog, with no one even to give it a bone and without being able to find a kennel in which to hide its dishonored head. And nevertheless he would vote against its repeal without a guarantee as solemn as the great necessity of the people that silver shall exist in the United States as a money metal. He had been known as the firm and unshrinking friend of the President of the United States, and has in all his campaign speeches in Missouri, declared Mr. Cleveland to be a bi-metalist like himself; and that they only differed in reference to the ratio. He had had the right to make that statement because Mr. Cleveland had accepted the nomination on a platform which pledged the Democratic party to bi-metalism. It had been as well known that the Democratic party stood on the doctrine of bi-metalism as that it had not in Chicago and nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency. He did not undertake to say now that the President was opposed to bi-metalism, or that he would not give his executive sanction to a measure to coin silver at a commercial ratio with gold, but he did undertake to say that the President's message was most significant for what it failed to say. He undertook to say, with the greatest respect for the President and without the slightest doubt of his honesty of purpose, that when he failed (in that great state paper) to say one word in respect to bi-metalism, he certainly meant that a consideration of the question of free coinage of silver at any ratio was so impracticable that it did not need executive notice.

### FRANCIS'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. Vest spoke of the bi-metalism of France, and declared to-day the French people are financially the first people in existence. The French peasantry hoarded their silver five-franc pieces, and so, in the United States, the colored men of the south would hoard silver dollars if they could get them. Why, he asked, should not the United States float five hundred millions of silver in the country instead of being told that the country would be shipwrecked if silver coinage was continued another day? It was not (he asserted) the overproduction of silver that had brought down its value. It was legislation that had done it—legislation in Germany and the United States. How could it be expected that silver would retain its value when those two great nations took away the monetary use of silver?

In replying to questions by Mr. Gray of Delaware, Mr. Vest asserted that any discussion on the subject would be imperfect and unsatisfactory which did not admit on both sides what was known to every intelligent man, that if the volume of money was increased the prices of commodities went up; and that if the volume of money was decreased the prices of commodities went down. He had seen the day in the vicissitudes of his life when \$30 of paper would not buy a loaf of bread, and when a \$5 gold piece would buy a house and lot. It was not necessary for him to say when and where that was, because he did not wish to revive war issues. [Laughter.]

The trouble to-day, continued Senator Vest, was caused by the open and seditious inculcation of the idea that the country was about to go to the gold standard and that the silver money of the country would be worthless.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.)—Would the repeal of the Sherman act bring the country to a gold standard?

Mr. Vest—I think it would. If the Sherman act be repealed not another silver dollar will be coined in this country.

Mr. Palmer—How does the Sherman law aid free coinage?

Mr. Vest—I do not think that it does aid free coinage.

Mr. Palmer—Then why not repeal it? Mr. Vest—I am willing to have it repealed, but I do not want its repeal made a stalking horse for monometallicism.

Mr. Vest spoke of the unfortunate condition of the miners of the west and said that the somewhat dramatic remark of an ex-senator recently that in the extreme west the people were crying for bread and that in New York they were crying for gold, was literally true.

"Suppose we were called upon to strike down the wheat culture of Dakota and of the Red river of the North, would we not expect to hear protests against it? If I were here from one of the silver producing states, I would fight the demonization of silver as I fought the Force bill, because it involves all that those people should hold dear in the way of property rights and of the comforts of life. Arguments would have to be brought here stronger than proofs of Holy writ to make me agree to it. If I can, by any possibility, by legislation, tentative or otherwise, keep this great disaster from these people—citizens of this great republic, of the same blood and lineage as ourselves, I will take the chances of even a mistake on my part, rather than perpetrate what I consider such an outrage upon them."

### THE HOUSE.

It was a slim attendance of members which faced Speaker Crisp when he called the house to order this morning. The day was devoted to speech-making and everything moved along quietly until Mr. Patterson began to make a speech advocating the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Mr. Simpson thereupon asked Mr. Patterson how he reconciled his present views with the free coinage sentiments expressed by him in the Fifty-second Congress. Mr. Snodgrass also questioned Mr. Patterson, asking him if he had not been a strong advocate of the nomination of David B. Hill.

Mr. Patterson declined to be drawn into a personal discussion of this question and the incident ended. Several other speeches were made.

During the debate Mr. Pendleton, of West Virginia, said that upon the question at issue all Democrats could differ without surrendering their convictions. He was satisfied that the only way a party could be brought about between gold and silver was for the country to come in accord with the other commercial nations of the world, and when that was done the promise of the Democratic national platform would be kept.

Mr. Warner (Dem., New York), said he would vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and he next would vote for the coinage of silver and gold on a parity.

Mr. Hutchinson (Dem., Texas), made a humorous speech in favor of the coinage of silver, but before he concluded the house adjourned.

### A DIZZY FAKE.

Secretary Carlisle Denounces the William L. Wilson Story as a Canard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14.—Prominent members of the house are now coming to the conclusion that there is little hope of the committee being announced before the beginning of September, after the silver question is disposed of. A story was sent out Saturday night to the effect that Secretary Carlisle had stated that Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, would succeed Mr. Springer as chairman of the Ways and Means committee. The secretary of the treasury denies having made such utterance, or having had such knowledge.

This afternoon Mr. Springer called on the secretary in reference to this dispatch from Deer Park which imputed to Mr. Carlisle the statement that Speaker Crisp had yielded to the wishes of the administration and had promised to appoint Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, as chairman on ways and means. Mr. Carlisle authorized Mr. Springer to say he had never made any such statement at Deer Park or anywhere else, to any, and further that it was true that the President or any member of his cabinet so far as he knew had communicated with the speaker in any way as to make up of the committee on ways and means of any other committee of the house. Nor would they in any way seek to interfere in the matter. So far as he (Mr. Carlisle) was concerned he would be satisfied with any chairman and committee that Mr. Crisp might select. He expressed the highest regard for Mr. Springer and was visibly annoyed that a report should have been published imputing hostility on his part towards the Illinoisan.

### A COMPROMISE SURE.

Silver Men Claim Unconditional Repeal is an Impossibility.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14.—The radical free silver men still insist that the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act in the senate is an utter impossibility, and that there is a small majority against it. Even were it otherwise they assert the free silver senators, who say that they will never allow the Sherman law to be wiped from the statute books until they obtain something better, can hold the senate in checked indefinitely without a cloture rule in that body, and it is generally conceded that the adoption of such a rule cannot be carried. So that, just as in the case of the anti-option bill last session, when a handful of senators talked that measure to death, the larger number of silver senators can keep the senate from coming to a vote on this bill and the final results of the extra session's work may be the adoption of a compromise, the nature of which has not been decided upon.

### Postmasters Appointed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14.—Postmasters appointed: Copen, Braxton county, W. T. Brosious, vice R. D. Childers, resigned; Marshaville, Harrison county, F. M. Hoberst, vice J. J. Childier, resigned; Pansy, Grant county, N. E. Ours, vice D. C. Siles, resigned; White Day, Monongalia county, L. C. Beale, vice Lillie J. Hutchinson, resigned; Yorkville, Wayne county, Moses Damron, vice J. H. Marcum, resigned.

### The Epworth Assembly.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

BETHESDA, O., August 14.—In the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd the Epworth Assembly was formally opened to-night. All cottages are now occupied, and many strangers are on the grounds to participate in the exercises of the assembly, which begins to-morrow.

## IN FIFTEEN ROUNDS

Creedon Knocks Out Greggains at Robey, Indiana.

DISTINGUISHED CROWD PRESENT,

Including the Maharajah of Kapurthala, the East Indian King, George Francis Train and Five Thousand Other Statesmen and Sports—A Splendid Fight in Which Creedon Proves Himself a Fighter of the First Water—The Contest by Rounds.

ROBEY, IND., August 14.—The Creedon-Greggains contest at Robey brought fully 5,000 people to witness one of the best events of this character which the Columbian Athletic Club has yet presented. Many noted sporting men of the country were present. Frank C. Ives occupied a box, accompanied by the Maharajah of Kapurthala, who is visiting the World's Fair, and several of his suite.

Tutbill, the backer of Jack Dempsey, was on hand, as was also Dan Donohue, the backer of Buffalo Costello. George Francis Train received an ovation when he entered the club house at 9:30. The going started promptly at 10 o'clock.

At 10:13 Creedon entered the ring followed by his seconds, Tom Tracy, Sam Fitzpatrick and Martin Costello, with Colonel J. B. Hopkins, time-keeper. Greggains was not slow to follow, and with him came as seconds Joe King, Billy Smith, Joe Lewis and Billy Hennessy, and Warren Lewis, time-keeper. Greggains won the toss and chose the southeast corner. At 10:20 the men shook hands and began round one.

Greggains tried for Creedon's neck but was stopped. Creedon rushed his man, but Greggains ducked and got away. Creedon got a hot one in the neck and slipped down on one knee. Greggains got in two face blows that counted, and the round ended in his favor.

In the second round the men advanced quickly to the center and sparred cautiously. It was to give and take with honors easy. Creedon landed freely towards the end of the round and it ended in his favor. The third round closed in Greggains's favor. In the next four rounds honors were about even.

Both men in the eighth round seemed to want to make it hot and started right at it as soon as they reached the middle of the ring. Greggains seemed to have his second wind, but Creedon rushed his man and Greggains seemed toward the end of the round not to have the necessary strength to stay.

The going saved him. Greggains sparred for wind in the ninth and Creedon landed on the ribs several times, getting some facers in return. Creedon tried to land on the stomach, but was cleverly stopped.

The tenth round found both men showing signs of weakness and they commenced it by sparring cautiously. Greggains landed on Creedon's nose and got away without a return. Greggains' unsteady when the bell sounded.

Round eleven, both men were cautious at first, but Creedon landed frequently making Greggains bleed freely at the mouth.

Round thirteen opened by Creedon landing freely on Greggains' wind and receiving a light punch in return. Greggains received heavy face punishment at the end of the round.

In the fourteenth the men came together quickly and made it a hot fight, both trying for a finish. Creedon received several hard ones in the face but continued to work for Greggains' breathing machinery and finally began to have his man groggy.

The fifteenth finished the evening entertainment. Creedon came up with a determination to push off his man and by a heavy blow on the lower part of the face knocked Greggains out within one minute after entering the ring. The opera lasted 55 minutes.

### LEAGUE BALL GAMES.

Pittsburgh Regained Her Wind and Defeated St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH, August 14.—The Browns could not hit Ehret and so lost the game. Four of their five runs were made on errors. Attendance 1,850.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—The Browns won the game. Four of their five runs were made on errors. Attendance 1,850.

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pum, Lawrence county, this morning between George Welsh, of Rochester, and Jeff Moore, of Fredonia. Welsh forced the fight from the start and had punished Moore terribly, when at the end of the second round a foul was claimed by the latter's friends and the fight was stopped. Over 300 sports from surrounding towns witnessed the mill.

### GOOD FOR PITTSBURGH!

Mills Starting Up and Fifteen Thousand Men Given Employment.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 14.—The outlook in the iron and steel trade is brighter to-day than at any time since the closing of the mills for annual repairs and the shortage of currency. At Jones & Laughlin's several departments resumed operation this morning and 500 additional men were given employment. Arrangements are in progress for resumption in the steel department in a few days. The report that the wages of the men not affected by the Amalgamated scale would be reduced ten per cent is not true. Both Carnegie's local mills and the Beaver Falls plant will be in operation this week as will also probably be Zug & Co's works.

The Bradock wire works at Rankin Station started up to-day after two months' idleness, giving employment to 700 men. A number of departments of the National tube works resumed operation yesterday, and the National rolling mill will be started on Wednesday. Next Monday the Black Diamond steel works will start up in all departments. The works were running about half time, and shut down last Saturday, but when the resumption takes place the full quota of 4,000 men will be employed. These mills will give employment to upwards of 15,000 men.

### SONS OF VETERANS.

The National Encampment Meets at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., August 14.—The National Encampment of the Sons of Veterans began a five days' session here to-day. The Ladies Aid Society holds its convention in conjunction with that of the Sons of Veterans. The only business of the morning was the meeting of the national council to arrange the order of committee reports. The convention proper will open for business at Piko's Opera House tomorrow morning. There are this morning about 100 delegates in the city but every incoming train is adding to their number and it is expected to-morrow morning between 800 and 1,000 will have reached the city.

### BIG MASONIC MEET.

Big Reunion in the Temple at Chicago—A Notable Gathering.

CHICAGO, August 14.—Representative members of the Masonic order throughout the United States and Canada began a Masonic congress to-day in the twenty story temple here. About 250 members of all degrees were present to-day. Many more are expected. It is stated that the congress is in the nature of a reunion, but that an organization will probably be perfected. Entertainments and informal meetings have been arranged to occupy six days. The congress is said to be one of the most important non-legislative sessions of Masons ever held in this country.

### THE CHOLERA BULLETIN.

No New Cases and All Looks Encouraging.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The health officer's evening cholera bulletin is as follows:

"There are no new cases or deaths to report. All of the patients are improving. The outlook is now more encouraging than at any time since the Karamania arrived and everything is under perfect control."

### Civil Service Examination.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PANKESSBURG, W. VA., August 14.—A civil service examination began to-day at the postoffice building of this city, conducted by W. S. Washburn, of Washington, and John O. Bullock and E. P. Kelley, of the local force. There were fifty-nine applicants for different positions, divided as follows: Forty-three for postal clerks, seven for copyists, seven for department clerks, one for bookkeeper, one for medical examiner. They are from Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Six of them are women. The examination will be finished to-morrow.

### Death of Miss Weirick.

WASHINGTON, Pa., August 14.—Miss Loretta Weirick, daughter of Israel Weirick, of Canton township, who was so fearfully injured by jumping from a buggy during a runaway yesterday, died at her home this morning. Miss Weirick was well known at this place and was remarkably popular. She was a student of Washington Female Seminary and would have been graduated from that institution next year.

### A Famous Jersey Cow Dead.

FRANKLIN, Pa., August 14.—One of the most famous Jersey cows in the world owned by Congressman Joseph C. Sibley and his partner, Major Charles Miller, of this city, died here suddenly last night of milk fever. She has given in one year over sixteen thousand pounds of milk which yielded nine hundred and fifty pounds of butter. She was valued at ten thousand dollars.

### Steamship Movements.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 14.—Arrived, Elbe, New York.

GIBRALTAR, August 14.—Arrived, Werra, New York.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Arrived, Rhaetia, Hamburg; Arizona, Liverpool; Normandy, Havre.

BOSTON, August 14.—Arrived, Venetian, London; Columbian, Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.—Arrived, Russia, Hamburg.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, and Western Pennsylvania, warmer, fair, variable winds becoming southerly.

For Ohio, warmer, southerly winds, fair, except local rain and thunder storms.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHERPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

## FATAL HOTEL FIRE.

Five Persons Burned to Death and a Number Injured.

ANOTHER CHICAGO FIRE TRAP

Gone, with the Usual Result—One Person Jumps to Death and Others are Suffocated and Cremated—A Woman and her Daughter Cling to a Window Sill Until Rescued—All Escape Cut Off for the Victims.

Chicago, August 14.—A hotel fire, resulting in the death of a number of the guests, occurred this morning. The fire was in the Senate hotel, a three-story structure on Madison street, near Fifth avenue. One man jumped from a window in the top story and was killed. About half a dozen others were suffocated and burned to death. The first body to be recovered was that of Harry Godfrey, the seven-year-old son of J. Godfrey, of Buchan, Mich. Loss on the building and contents is practically total, but as the structure was old and the furnishings cheap, the amount will not exceed a few thousand dollars. A restaurant occupied the ground floor and the Senate hotel the two upper ones. It contained thirty-six rooms and held thirty guests, when the fire broke out shortly after 6 a. m. The rooms were separated by flimsy wooden partitions, which proved good food for the flames. Before the guests could be warned the flames had cut off the escape of a number from the stairways and they were caught like rats in a trap. J. Gooch is landlord of the Senate. As fast as the dead were removed they were taken to the morgue. The bodies first recovered were those of two men and two women, Mrs. Annans and her daughter Annie, who slept in the first floor, discovered the fire first. A moment later they and all the occupants were seeking an avenue of escape. Annie and her mother groped their way through the stifling smoke to the window and stood out on the sill. The crowd below yelled to them not to jump. With desperation the women clung to the frame work, keeping as far out as possible, while the smoke and flames burst through the window around them. Although badly burned they retained their position until the arrival of a hook and ladder company. A ladder was raised and a man unknown next reached the window. The flames were almost scorching him and he jumped to the stone pavement. He was picked up in an unconscious condition. The work of rescuing the imperiled inmates then systematically began. For some, hemmed in by flames, overpowered by smoke and with all egress cut off, the rescue was too late, however. The firemen found dead bodies rather than living ones. The fire is said to have started from an overturned stair lamp.

Five persons were killed, a number of others badly injured, and they can scarcely recover.

Their names so far as obtained:

Edward Short, gambler, killed by jumping.

Unknown woman, burned to death.

Unknown man, burned in bed.

Unknown man removed to county hospital unconscious, died fifteen minutes after arrival.

Injured:

Jay Godfrey, hardware merchant, Little Rock, Ark., burned about head and shoulders; removed to Mercy hospital; will recover.

Grace Godfrey, aged thirteen years, extensive burns; will probably die.

Mattie Ahrens, Chicago, aged eighteen, arms burned.

F. Myer, Chicago, a spectator, head cut by falling glass.

L. M. Rogers, Chicago, burned body and arms; serious.

### LATER—THE COMPLETE LIST.

Two more of those injured in the Senate House fire died late this afternoon and the complete list of the dead is as follows: Harry Godfrey, aged seven; Edward Short, aged twenty-five; Mrs. Fannie Reed, aged twenty-seven, a widow, and recently from New York; Philip Cronberg, aged twenty-one, of Little Rock, Ark., died at the county hospital in the afternoon; William Uilery, aged seventeen, of Buchanan, Mich., died in the afternoon; unknown man about thirty-five years old, may be C. A. Taylor, of Hot Springs, and unknown man about twenty-three years old.

### THE MINNEAPOLIS FIRE.

A Square Mile of Buildings and Lumber Burned.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 14.—The big fire was stopped on North street after burning nearly a square mile of territory. It burned about 150 houses, averaging from \$500 to \$3,000; forty million feet of lumber, worth \$480,000; ten million feet of lath and ten million feet of shingles, worth \$40,000; thirteen mills, mostly saw mills and sash and door factories, and a number of ice houses and smaller concerns, bringing the total loss up to about \$1,150,000, with an estimated insurance of \$750,000. An unknown child was burned to death and Thomas Falcoun lost his life from heart failure, due to excitement. Several hundred people are homeless.

### Fanned in a Big Fire.

BAY CITY, MICH., August 14.—News from Bentley, in the burning district in the northern part of the county, is to the effect that a little daughter of Andrew Newton of that place was burned to death and that 30 men are penned up in a lumber camp and can get no relief.

### CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The strike at Carnegie's Union Iron mills has been declared off.

It is not true that Queen Victoria has been stricken with paralysis.

The paid attendance at the World's Fair last week averaged more than 100,000 per day.

The intensity of the heat has caused a sudden increase of the cholera in the infected Russian cities.

Mgr. Satolli arrived in New York from the west yesterday and was cordially greeted by Archbishop Corrigan.

Floods prevail in Galicia and Northern Hungary. Many persons have been drowned. The town of Turk has been partially destroyed.